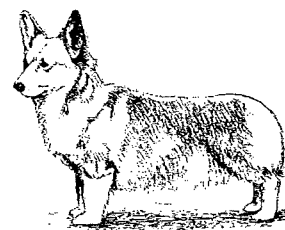
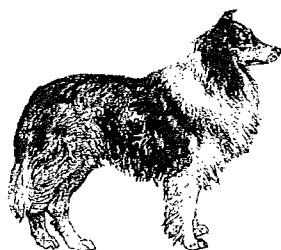
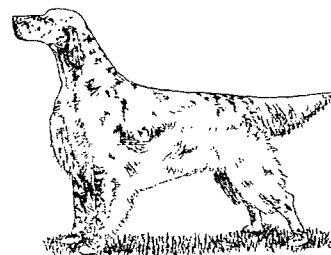
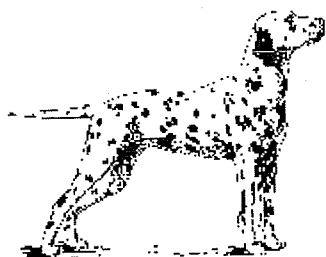


FAITHFULLY YOURS



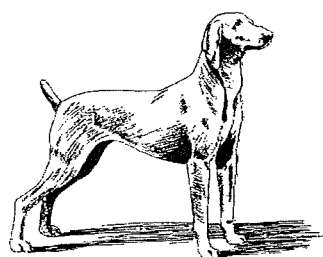
ESTABLISHED 1954

Incorporation No A5419H

ABN 79 874 613 605

**Celebrating
50 years**

2004



**Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc
PO Box 186
GEELONG 3220
Phone: 52 434 555**

**April 2004
Issue No
143**

CLUB CALENDAR

APRIL

Monday 19 April
 Saturday 24 April
Sunday 25 April
 Friday 30 April

Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm. Trial entries close
 Trial working bee – Commencing 9.00am
Anzac Day – NO TRAINING
 Trial Working Bee – 6.00pm

May

Saturday 1 May
 Sunday 2 May

 Thursday 6 May
 Sunday 9 May
 Saturday 15 May
 Sunday 16 May

Monday 17 May
Sunday 23 May
 Sunday 30 May

BACK-TO-BACK AGILITY TRIAL

Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months. **Presentation of Certificates/Ribbons from the last Promotion Day – 10.30am**

Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks

Normal training. Mother's Day.

Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc

Normal training. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 month.

Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm

Spirit of the West Challenge. Classes and details in this Newsletter
 Newsletter available



INSTRUCTORS

Helen Read - Vice President (training)

Desma Dickeson - Training Supervisor

Andrew Wallace - Assistant Training Supervisor

Kim Ciezarek - Assistant Training Supervisor

Barbara Thorogood - Training Manager

Colin Humphreys
 Joan Brophy
 Leonie Kelleher
 Victor Douglas
 David Gravalin
 Kath Devlin
 Trish Gavaghan (Agility)

Bruce Cairns
 Moira McNair
 Meinhard Breiberg
 Val Moeller
 Naomi Greaves
 Shirley Fletcher
 Sandra McCarthy (Flyball)

Arthur Thorogood
 Betty Lawrence
 Fred Lehrmann
 Sandy Malady
 John Shields
 Pam Convery



GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

Committee for 2003/2004

PRESIDENT	Fred Lehrmann	52 215 318	Public Officer
VICE-PRESIDENT (1)	Helen Read	52 484 889	Training
VICE-PRESIDENT (2)	Tina Button	0414363556	Administration
SECRETARY	Pam Convery	52 290 145	
TREASURER	Jim Ball	52 484 154	Property Officer
TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC	Janelle Convery	52 290 145	
GENERAL COMMITTEE	Mark Kilbourne	52 419 942	Canteen Manager
	Peter Baker	52 481 319	Equipment Manager
	Victor Douglas	52 415 401	Grounds Manager
	Lesley Bruton	52 211 459	Hall Manager
	Sandy Malady	52 215 784	Publicity Officer
	Leonie Kelleher	52 431 277	Social Secretary
NON-COMMITTEE	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Training Manager
	Chris Jubb		Shop Manager
	Robyn Youl	53 676 415	Librarian
	Meinhard Breiberg	52 782 296	Bar Manager
	Pam Convery	52 290 145	Newsletter Editor
	David Gravolin	52 485 480	Webmaster
	John Wallace	52 784 734	Raffle Steward
	Wendy McCraw	52 487 865	Display Team Leader

The opinions in the Newsletter are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc. All Committee and Sub-Committee reports bear the name of the respective Officer.

All correspondence should be addressed to: -

THE SECRETARY

PO BOX 186

GEELONG 3213

Club's website address – http://members.tripod.com/geelong_odc

Newsletter closing date for all items – 15th of each month

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Welcome to all the new Members. I hope your time with us will be a rewarding one.

This month was and still is a hectic one. Easter is gone, which gave all of us a welcome break and I hope that you enjoyed it with your dogs.

The General Meeting on the 6th of this month was a very disappointing fizzer – only 11 Members showed up. This is not good enough and nor is it fair on those who made the effort. This is a Club and you are part of it by virtue of your Membership. Why did this happen? What is the reason or cause of it? Are you all that happy with the way the Club is running to leave it to the Committee? Well then, don't complain if the Committee makes a decision you don't agree with. Surely there must be some things that you would like to be aired and discussed or maybe not!! So whatever the reason for not attending the bi-monthly General Meetings, please let us know even if you slip a not under the door if you are on the shy side.

On Saturday 1st May we have our Agility/Jumping Trial and there will be a lot of help needed, so please "PARTICIPATE". There will be a working bee to prepare everything beforehand and on the day itself a lot of personal is required. It is not complicated work and anyone's help is appreciated. The day is generally full of excitement and I am sure you will enjoy being part of it. Who knows, you may even get interested and become part of the Agility fraternity. Please let the Office know as early as possible how you can help.

To those of you who have passed the Class Test, I extend my congratulations, all others please consider that Rome wasn't built in a day either – back to work – because on May 23rd we are host to the Werribee Obedience Dog Club for our annual "Spirit of the West Challenge" inter Club match. We need everyone in top form with their dogs so we can successfully defend the Shield, which would be befitting for our 50th Anniversary Year.

One more date I would like put close to your heart and that is Saturday 8th May, which is our next social event – "A night of Trivia" in the Clubrooms. Please read the advertisement in this Newsletter and "PARTICIPATE". The proceeds will help pay for our big night in November.

So, you can see, the Committee is active for the Club. How about you?

See you at all the venues

Fred Lehrmann – President

DISPLAY TEAM LEADER REPORT

Well it has been a busy time for the Display Team. We've had quite a few displays at various events and all has gone well with only a few minor hiccups. Thank you to all the team Members.

The team has just added some new Members so we are working with those handlers and dogs to teach them the routine. We are also working on a new routine for the more advanced dogs in the team. Hopefully this will be ready for our next display in May.

Wendy McCraw – Display Team Leader

NEW MEMBERS

The Committee, Instructors and Members would like to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently. We hope you enjoy training your canine companion.

14/03/2004

Kelly Chris
Hutchinson Steven
Kemp Cara/Johnson Luke
Daniels Denise
Smith Joanne/Sizeland Ian
Read Paul/Benke Bec
Werzak Carlo
Anderson Barbara
Moore Family

Jackson Suzette/Bett Sean
Robertson Sarah/Bell David
Bird Family
Stapleton Adrian
Lister Family
Lawrence Sandra
Kiss Family
Mazza Enrico

Drake Gordon/Grady Karen
Henderson Family
Golebiowski Family
Sisley John/Greenwood Maree
Kamenek Rebecca/Reynolds Scott
Archibald Family
Kiddle Kerry
Bates Family

4/04/2004

Mackieson Jamie/Cleaver Sarah
Anderson Family
Pieper Horst
Hynes Jean
Jernic Family

Monroe Dona/Caruso Dean
Williamson Megan
Broadbent James
Hartup Kim/Zdravkovski Matthew

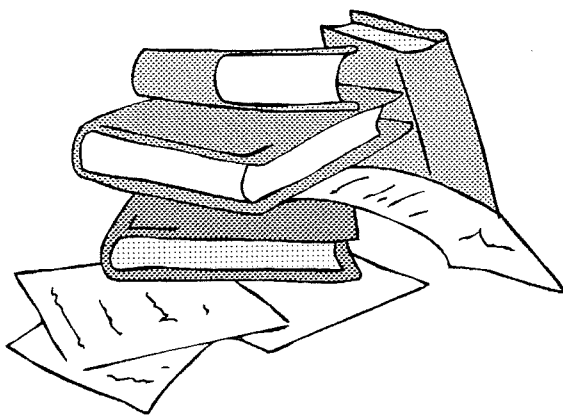
Yates Paul/Moore Danielle
Milligan Jessica
Parsley Family
Gargett Family



LIBRARY NEWS

**The Library is open between the 2
sessions 10.15am to 10.45am**

**Call in and see Robyn our Librarian or
Peg our Assistant Librarian and they
will assist you with your selection**



**Watch for the Video collection, which is to be added to the Library
and new books, which are currently on order courtesy of your
contribution to our Raffles and the hard work of our Raffle
Stewards John and Ola Wallace.**

TRIAL RESULTS

Ballarat Obedience Dog Club - 3rd April

Joy Mayhew	"Tara"	Rottweiler	Utility	2 nd Pass	1 st Place
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Warringal Obedience Dog Club - 28th March

Peter Baker	"Amigo"	Australian Shepherd	Novice	3 rd Pass	TITLE
Jenny Chase	"Cooper"	Boxer	Novice	2 nd Pass	

A DOG'S VIEW OF THE WORLD

1. If I like it, it's mine.
2. If it's in my mouth, it's mine.
3. If I can take it from you, it's mine.
4. If I had it a little while ago, it's mine.
5. If it's mine, it must never appear to be yours in any way.
6. If I'm chewing something all the pieces are mine.
7. If it looks just like mine, it is mine.
8. If I saw it first, it's mine.
9. If you are playing with something and you put it down, it automatically becomes mine.

HOW TO TELL THE SEX OF A FLY

A woman walked into the kitchen to find her husband stalking around with a fly swatter.

"What are you doing?" She asked. "Hunting Flies" He responded. "Oh. Killing any?" She asked.

"Yep, 3 males, 2 Females," he replied. Intrigued, she asked. "How can you tell?"

He responded, "3 were on a beer can, 2 were on the phone."

Did you know:

It was necessary to keep a good supply of cannon balls near the cannon on war ships. But how to prevent them from rolling about the deck was the problem. The best storage method devised was to stack them as a square based pyramid, with one ball on top, resting on four, resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stacked in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem -- how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding/rolling from under the others.

The solution was a metal plate with 16 round indentations, called a Monkey. But if this plate was made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make Brass Monkeys. Few landlubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled. Consequently, when the temperature dropped too far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannon balls would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was, quite literally, cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey. And all this time, you thought that was a vulgar expression, didn't you?

A WOMAN'S PRAYER

Now I lay me
Down to sleep
I pray the Lord
My shape to keep
Please no wrinkles
Please no bags
And please lift my butt
Before it sags
Please no age spots
Please no gray
And as for my belly
Please take it away
Please keep me healthy
Please keep me young
And thank you Dear Lord
For all that you've done

Why Dogs Chew

By Myrna Milani, BS, DVM

(Originally written for *DogWatch*, a newsletter for the general public from the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine)

My dog, Duffy, seems to enjoy chewing, just for the sake of chewing. He chews a variety of toys and even some gum my son once dropped on the floor, but he's not destructive. Sometimes he wears such an unusual look on his face when he chews, I can't help wondering what's going through his mind.

Even though all animals must eat to survive, we know surprisingly little about mouth-related behaviours. However, we do know that many mental as well as physiological factors come into play. For the sake of convenience, we can view chewing behaviour in dogs as part of a continuum that includes sucking and licking at one end and biting, tearing, and chewing at the other.

Although we typically think of canine teething as the process whereby adult teeth replace deciduous (baby) ones by about six months of age, pups experience continual mouth-related behavioural changes from their toothless birth until they reach full adulthood. Moreover, in the average pet those behaviours comprise a composite of wild, domestic, breed, and individual characteristics. Add how the dog's relationship with the owner and environment also may affect how these play out in a particular setting, and we can appreciate how deep and complex the roots of Duffy's chewing could be!

Like wild dogs, domestic dogs initially get nourishment from their mothers in the form of milk, and toothless sucking at this stage confers two advantages. One, a lack of teeth makes it easier for the pup to create the vacuum necessary to draw milk from the mother's breast. Two, toothless gums pose less of a threat to delicate nipples, a real plus because infected nipples can lead to infected milk glands (mastitis) and undermine the health of both the mother and the pup.

As their baby teeth grow in and mature, pups make the transition from milk to solid food and experience the behavioural changes that go with that. Instead of sucking, they pick things up and carry them around, chew on their mothers' ears and tails, jump on their littermates and grab them by the neck. Mastering these gentler mouthy behaviours later enables adult animals to carry objects (including their own pups), play, and mate without harming the objects of their attention.

Because adult teeth enable the dog to hold and kill prey, then to tear, chew, and grind it up, their emergence signals another shift in the pup's mind set. Mouth-holds become much more powerful and any resistance causes the animal to bite harder rather than let go. Whereas too hard a bite to a member of its own species could result in discipline from a superior or loss of a playmate or mate, not hanging on to prey firmly enough could cost the dog a meal.

From this we can see that the domestic dog comes pre-packaged with a full spectrum of wild dog mouthiness. However, in addition to this, domestic breeding comes into play. Humans found lap dogs who sat in their laps and lapped them more worthy of breeding than those who bit them. When people wanted dogs to retrieve but not crush fragile birds and other game, they bred velvet-mouthed animals who would hold gently rather than clamp. Those who wanted dogs for herding bred nippers who inflicted just enough of a bite to keep a reluctant sheep moving, but not enough to harm it. Humans who felt the need of canine protection selectively bred those animals known to bite hard.

Where wild dogs and domestic ones who actually perform their in-bred function live in a world where a checks-and-balance system ensures these animals display the right kind of mouthiness at the right time,

Why Dogs Chew (continued)

the average pet may wind up with a lot of mouthiness and no idea what to do with it. Put that pet in a stressful environment with no owner guidance and it may combine the pup's desire for a comforting chew on mum with the predator's force and wind up destroying the owners' belongings to relieve any tension. With proper owner guidance, though, many dogs learn to use chewing not only to relieve stress, but also just to enjoy themselves, the same way we humans might sip a relaxing cup of tea.

When Duffy leisurely chews with that faraway look in his eyes, could the activity evoke ancient memories of the wild dog gnawing on a choice bit of prey with his pack mates? Or could the chewing remind him of the times he chewed his mother's tail after he nursed? Better yet, could he be pondering how much fun he had playing fetch with his owner that morning?

Until we learn to think like dogs, we can only guess what goes through Duffy's mind during these idyllic interludes. Chances are, though, that contentment plays a role in it.



A passenger in a taxi leaned over to ask the driver a question and tapped him on the shoulder.

The driver screamed, lost control of the cab, nearly hit a bus, drove up over the curb, and stopped just inches from a large plate glass window.

For a few moments everything was silent in the cab, and then the still shaking driver said, "I'm sorry but you scared the daylight out of me." The frightened passenger, apologized to the driver, and said he didn't realize a mere tap on the shoulder could frighten him so much.

The driver replied, "No, no, I'm sorry, it's entirely my fault. Today is my first day driving a cab I've been driving a hearse for the last 25 years."



**OUR FAMILY CHAIN IS BROKEN
IT WILL NEVER BE THE SAME
BUT AS WE ALL GO ONE BY ONE
THE CHAIN WILL LINK AGAIN**

Kids and Dogs

www.pets.info.gov.au

Dogs and children have a very special bond. Dogs can provide children with companionship and loyal friendship and in return children can provide their dog with affection and endless opportunities for activity and interaction.

A family dog is often a key part of a child's formative years. By living with a dog, children also learn about responsibility, and develop nurturing and caring skills. Children with pets also generally have higher self esteem and better social skills.

Whilst owning a dog provides enormous benefits for the child, parents should equip themselves with knowledge on how to counter some of the associated risks.

Children and Dogs - the Risks

It's not a well known fact, but young children who are bitten by dogs, most often know the dog - it's either their own, a friend's or a neighbour's dog.

And more often than not, these bites occur in and around their own homes. Young children under five years of age are in the most vulnerable age group for dog bites. These bites often occur on the face, head and neck because of their height in relation to the dog and the type of play the child engages in.

Much can be done to minimise the risk of dog bites around the home, and out on the street. Informing both adults and children about how to approach and behave around a dog is the most effective way of reducing the incidence and often traumatic impact of dog bites..

Supervising Dogs and Children

Dogs and young children should always be supervised. Your dog is a pack animal- in this case the pack is the family, which has an established pecking order. Your dog sees itself as part of this arrangement, and might regard children and especially new babies, as lower than they are in the order. If it sees fit, the dog might assert its place by communicating the way it would around other dogs - using teeth, biting and mouthing.

In addition, all dogs have certain common instincts and characteristics, irrespective of breed. If provoked, hurt or frightened, a dog of any breed could bite a child. Parents should ensure they model the correct behaviour when young children are learning how to interact with dogs, and should *always* supervise children and dogs together.

Following are some tips to apply when dealing with dogs and children:

- Never leave your dog and young child (under 5 years) alone in the yard together
- Show your child how to introduce him/herself to dogs (see sheet "Dealing with Dogs")
- Don't allow your children to tease your dog or handle it roughly
- Remove your dog from excitable environments - especially children's parties where it may become overexcited or disoriented, and potentially aggressive as a result
- Keep your children away from a sick or convalescing dog to let it recover without interruption
- Ensure your dog has the opportunity to socialise safely with children
- Choose a breed that is suitable to your lifestyle, environment and has a good reputation with children
- Ensure your dog is under your control by properly training it to "sit", "stay", "drop" and "come"

Kids and Dogs (continued)

Arrival of a new dog into a household with children

When selecting a dog that will join an existing family, preferably choose a puppy that has already been socialised with children. Older dogs should have their response to children assessed (either by a welfare organisation or vet) before introducing them to a family.

Prior to the arrival of the dog, children should be taught how to behave towards a dog.

Young children should be encouraged to look after one important maintenance aspect for the dog such as ensuring the water bowl is full or feeding it breakfast. Older children can learn simple and appropriate obedience activities, which not only provide activity for the dog, but also teach it that children are higher in the pecking order than it is.

Arrival of a child into a household where a dog lives

Ensure that your dog has had regular, safe exposure to children throughout its life. The dog needs to get used to the sound and smell of the baby before you bring him/her home. Bring home a piece of the baby's clothing and let the dog sniff it.

If any adjustments to the dog's routine are imminent, such as introducing a variation on where it sleeps or the amount of time to be spent with the dog, gradually phase in these changes. Don't just interact with the dog when the baby is asleep, or lock it outside when the baby is around. This will create a negative association for the dog. Instead, rewarding the dog with praise or food when the baby is present will create a positive association for the dog.

These tips will ensure you are fully prepared for all circumstances involving children and dogs - and remember, education and teaching by example are the key!

Did you know?

- The majority of dog attacks serious enough to cause hospitalisation occur in private homes.
- The most common victims of serious dog attacks in the home are children aged 1 to 4 years, bitten by their own dog or a dog known to them (with the next most common age category being children aged 5 to 9 years old).
- Children are most likely to be bitten on the face or scalp area, while playing with, patting and feeding dogs, or while attempting to play with dogs while they are eating.
- More children aged 1 to 4 years are hospitalised annually in Victoria due to dog bites (42 per 100,000) than due to car accidents (25 per 100,000).

What's Been Happening Outside the Club????

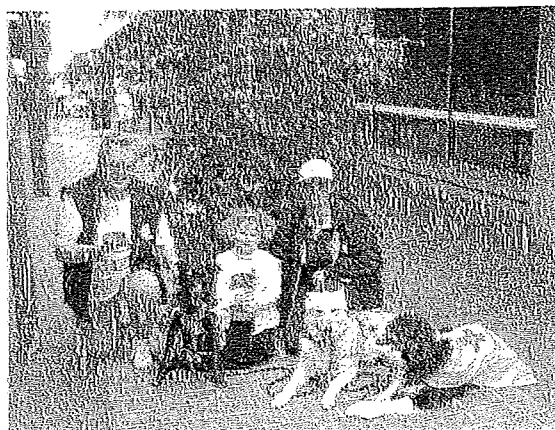
Red Cross Appeal - 13th March.



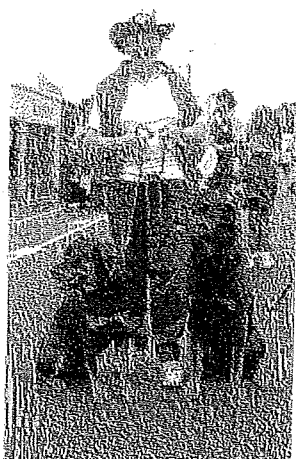
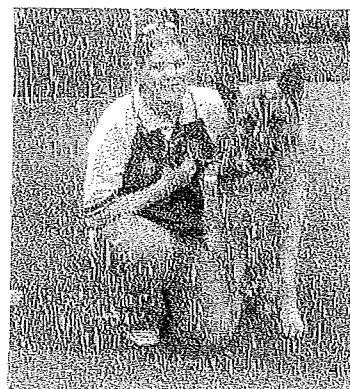
Our Club collected for the Red Cross on the 13th March at the Waurin Ponds Shopping Centre.

We had a successful morning collecting **\$783** in just 4 hours.

Thank You to all the Members who participated. Well Done!!!!

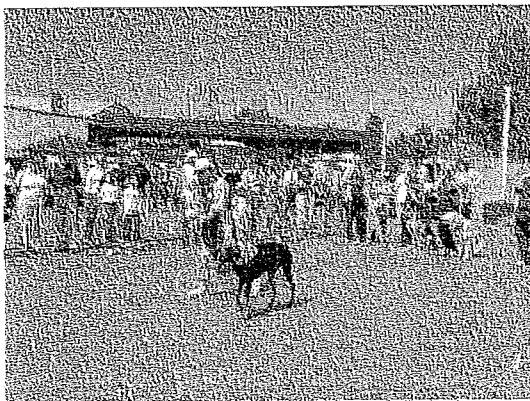
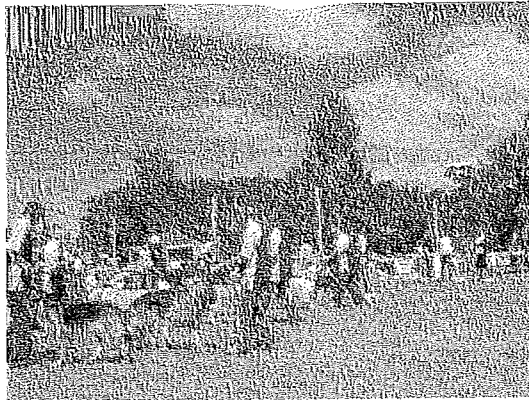
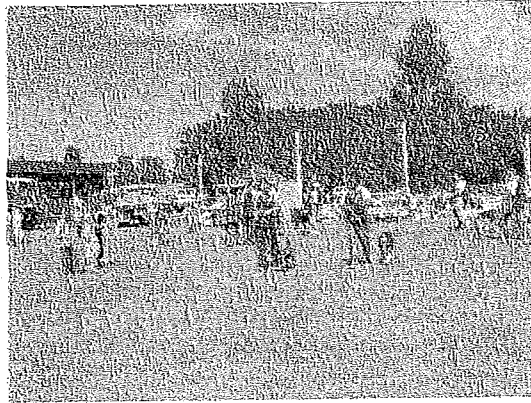


Pako Festa Parade - 21st February 2004



Display Team - "Mutts On The Move".

Our Club's Display team have attended a few displays which have been very successful at promoting the Club. Well Done. Photo's below are from the Little River Primary School Fete.





Australian Red Cross

Victoria

Greater Metropolitan Zone

64 Bellerine Street

Geelong VIC 3220

Telephone 03-5229 1564

Facsimile 03-5229 5469

23rd March 2004

Ms. Sandy Malady
Geelong Obedience Dog Club
P.O. Box 186
GEELONG 3220

Dear Sandy,

My thanks to you and your Club members for again supporting our Red Cross Calling Appeal with the excellent result of \$762.40 collected.

Our official receipt is enclosed and once again thank you and well done to all including our four legged friends.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,



June Wales
CHAIRMAN
DISTRICT APPEALS COMMITTEE
Region 7.

Enc.

DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

Italian Greyhound

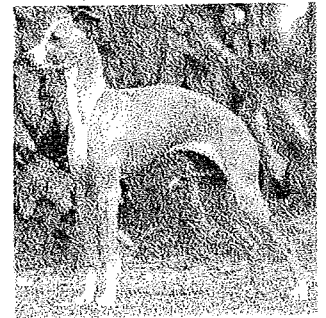
This diminutive breed is not as fragile as it may seem, and is still capable of running at extremely high speeds. The Italian Greyhound is not a scaled-down version of the Greyhound, but a breed in its own right.

There is at least one unanswered question about the Italian Greyhound: why was it originally developed? Some say that it was a companion first and foremost, while others say that the companionship that they offer came second to duties as a ratter and possible flusher of game birds. Whatever the reason, the Piccolo Levrieri Italiani, as they are also known, is indisputably an ancient breed, and for the last few centuries have been bred as companions.

Mummified specimens have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs, and they are often depicted in ancient texts and drawings. The actual development of the breed has faded into antiquity; no-one will ever know how the breed came into existence. It is moderately popular today, but nowhere near as favored as during the breed's heyday, when it was a favorite throughout Europe and often graced the palaces of nobility. There is evidence that shows that the Italian Greyhound was popular in ancient Pompeii.

The and graceful is the best way to describe the Italian Greyhound. It closely resembles the Greyhound, and whatever its original purpose, is definitely in the physical mold of a sight hound. Height: 13 - 15 in (33 - 38 cm). Weight: around 8 lb (3.6 kg).

The Italian Greyhound has relatively large eyes for its size, another sight hound characteristic. It has small ears that are set well back on a long head with a flat, narrow skull. This streamlining is carried over into the body, which is deep-chested but narrow, with sloping hindquarters. The legs are delicate, but are very muscular, and the feet have arched toes. Italian Greyhounds move with a rather high-stepping gait. The coat is short and glossy, and comes in a wide variety of colors. The only unacceptable colors are brindle and other colors with black and tan markings.



This shy and rather timid dog should be treated quite gently. It usually does not fit in with noisy families, as it can become quite withdrawn. For singles and couples it can make a wonderful companion dog, for it soon becomes extremely affectionate. The Italian Greyhound does not really need a lot of exercise if it has a garden to run around in, but it certainly appreciates the mental stimulation of being taken out for a walk. Because of its timid nature, it is advisable to avoid crowds and places where there are too many other dogs. The legs should be regularly checked for exercise, as it is prone to knee injuries. During cold weather it may be necessary to provide a jacket to keep the dog warm.

Italian Spinone

The Italian Spinone, or Italian Coarse-haired Pointer, is a very versatile breed. It is one of the oldest of the Griffon family and is renowned for its exceptionally soft mouth.

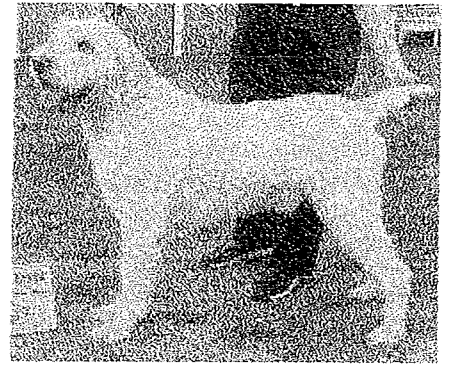
The Spinone is a breed developed as a hunter's companion, and is able to turn its paw to all of the traditional hunter's tasks. It is considered to be one of the premier pointers, with a soft mouth for retrieving and a well developed ability to track. There are two theories on the development of the Italian Spinone. The first states that they are descended from the ancient hound Segugio Italiano, a breed that has been known since the Middle Ages.

Dog Breeds from A to Z (con't)

Italian Spinone (con't)

The second theory gives credence to the idea that the breed was developed in the Alps of Piedmont. In the second version, breeds such as the Barbet, Korthals, Griffon, and other hounds, are said to be the progenitors of the Italian Spinone. The Spinone does resemble the Segugio Italiano, but is heavier, and it is equally possible that the breeds mentioned above were used to create the Spinone as that the Spinone was developed with the Segugio Italiano as a model.

Square and solidly built, the Italian Spinone is a large dog. Height: 24 - 26 in (61 - 66 cm). Weight: 71 - 82 lb (32 - 37 kg). The harsh wiry coat which identifies the Spinone as a member of the Griffon group of breeds is thick and lies close to the body. On the head the coat is longer, forming eyebrows, moustache and beard, and on the legs it is also slightly longer, to provide protection from the underbrush.



The color of the coat can be all white, white with orange, white with chestnut, or any of these combinations with roan. The moderately large head with its large spaniel-type ears is joined to the strong body by a muscular neck. The tail is docked to approximately one third of its original length, and this is always carried below the level of the back.

The Italian Spinone is a good all-purpose dog that loves to be outdoors, chasing and flushing out game. Although it was originally bred to be a working dog, the Italian Spinone is capable of becoming a loyal companion animal. It is wise to properly socialize this dog with children when it is a puppy. Older children will appreciate the company of this dog but should still not be left unattended.

A NIGHT OF TRIVIA

Saturday 8th May 2004

\$5.00 per head

Come along and bring your friends for a fun night

Instructors - how about getting your Class together and we could have a Class competition. Please see Leonie for your tickets.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Sunday 23rd May 2004

**GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC
BREAKWATER ROAD, BELMONT COMMON**

Agility - Check in time – 9.00am to 9.30am. Set up 9.30am. Starting time 10.00am

Obedience - Check in time – 9.45 am to 10.15 am. Starting time 10.30am

**Classes are available for ALL
Members, including our
newest puppies**

ENTRY FEE – AGILITY - \$2.00

OBEDIENCE - \$2.00

JUNIOR HANDLERS & VETERANS - FREE

INCLUDES A SAUSAGE SIZZLE LUNCH

**Return your entries, with your entry fee, to the Office. Entries close at
the end of Classes on**

SUNDAY 16TH MAY 2003

**Class requirements are in April's Newsletter. Please ask your
Instructor if you are in doubt as to which class to enter**

SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Sunday 23rd May 2004

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INCLUDES A SAUSAGE SIZZLE LUNCH

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SUNDAY 16TH MAY 2003

Please ask your Instructor if you are in doubt as to which class to enter

<u>PUPPY CLASS</u>	EXERCISES	POINTS
Heel on lead	Includes a sit and stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS ONE (Puppies over 6 months)</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes a sit & stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS TWO</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop from sit position & slow pace	50
Stand Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Recall	(on lead with automatic sit or on handler's command. Handler return to dog)	20
Handler control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS THREE</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop while heeling, fast & slow pace	50
Stand for Examination	Light examination - head and back only	10
Recall	On lead with automatic sit. Handler return	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 30 seconds - lead on ground	10
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 1 minute - lead on ground	10
		100
<u>CLASS FOUR</u>		
Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	40
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Recall	Off lead - 10 metres - handler around dog	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 2 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
		120

CLASS FIVE

Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	30
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Stand Stay	Full exercise - off lead	20
Recall	Full exercise plus finish	30
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 3 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
		160

CLASS SIX

Full Novice exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS SEVEN

Full Novice exercises for titled dogs who have not entered an Open Class

CLASS EIGHT

Full Open exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS NINE

Full Open exercises for titled dogs who have not entered a Utility Class

CLASS TEN

Full Utility exercises

CLASS ELEVEN – AGILITY CLASS – Set up 9.30am. Starting time 10.00am

To be conducted basically at Novice level, with extra jumps and fault handicaps for all Titled dogs

Judging at completion of competition while scores are being tallied

CLASS TWELVE – JUNIOR HANDLERS

Two age groups – 7 to 12 years, 12 to 18 years. Juniors must handle the dog they normally handle in Class. Class One (1) level will be used to conduct the test.

CLASS THIRTEEN – VETERAN'S CLASS

For dogs 7 years or over. Exercises will be provided on the day.

"SPIRIT OF THE WEST" ENTRY FORM

HANDLER'S NAME _____

DOG'S NAME _____

CLASS ENTERED _____ **Height at shoulder (Classes 8, 9, 10, 11)** _____

INSTRUCTOR _____ **DOG'S DATE OF BIRTH (Veterans)** _____

If you are not entering, but would be willing to Steward or Judge, your help would be greatly appreciated. Please complete the form below and return it to the Office, circling whether stewarding or judging and Class preferred

NAME _____

STEWARD

JUDGE

CLASS PREFERRED _____
(If possible)